SITE-SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SITE NO. 95 GARY, INDIANA LAKE COUNTY IND980500151

AUGUST 1995

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

This Site Specific Implementation Plan (SSIP) for Site No. 95 (CERCLIS ID No.: IND980500151) was prepared by Roy F. Weston, Inc. (Roy F. Weston, Inc. (WESTON®) to fulfill the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region V Work Assignment No. 48-5JZZ. An initial Preliminary Assessment (PA) for the site was performed by U.S. EPA on 27 August 1980 (Reference 1). A second Preliminary Assessment was performed by the Indiana State Board of Health, currently known as the Indiana Department of Environmental Mangement (IDEM), on 19 April 1984 (Reference 2). A Site Inspection (SI) was performed by Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E&E) on 31 October 1984 (Reference 3). An off-site reconnaissance inspection was conducted by E&E on 12 June 1991 (Reference 4). On 23 February 1995, U.S. EPA authorized WESTON to conduct a site reconnaissance inspection and prepare the Site Specific Implementation Plan (SSIP) for Site No. 95 (Reference 5). The site reconnaissance inspection was conducted on 10 July 1995.

This draft SSIP includes the previous Preliminary Assessment (PA) report for the site conducted by IDEM (Appendix A); photographs from the site reconnaissance inspection (Appendix B); and the preliminary HRS score for the site (Appendix C).

SECTION 2 SITE BACKGROUND

Site No. 95 is an open parcel of land located immediately west of Gary Municipal Airport. The site is approximately 30 acres in size located on the southern end of a 126 acre plot, and is surrounded by open land and commercial and industrial properties (Reference 2). The site is bordered by Cline Avenue on the west, the EJ&E railroad tracks on the east, an access road for the Indiana Tollway to the south, and open land to the north. A site location map is provided as Figure 2-1. At the time of the SI conducted by E&E on 31 October 1984, the site included a debris pile in the northeast corner of the site, a ponded area in the center of the site, and a concrete debris and rubble pile in the southern portion of the site (Reference 3). A site features map, based on the WESTON reconnaissance inspection, is provided in Figure 2-2.

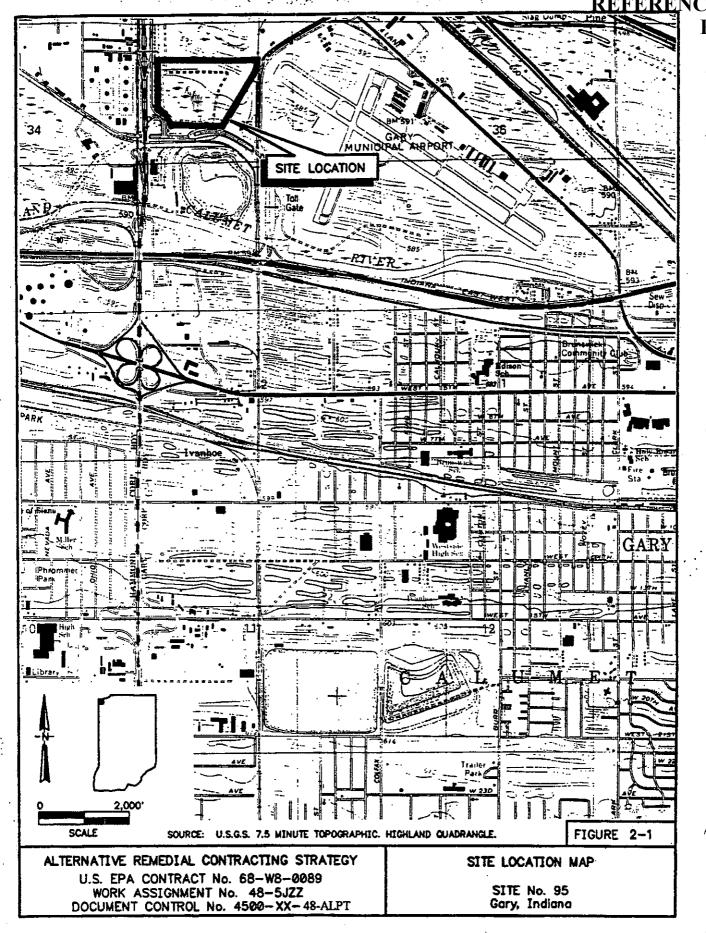
2.1 SITE HISTORY

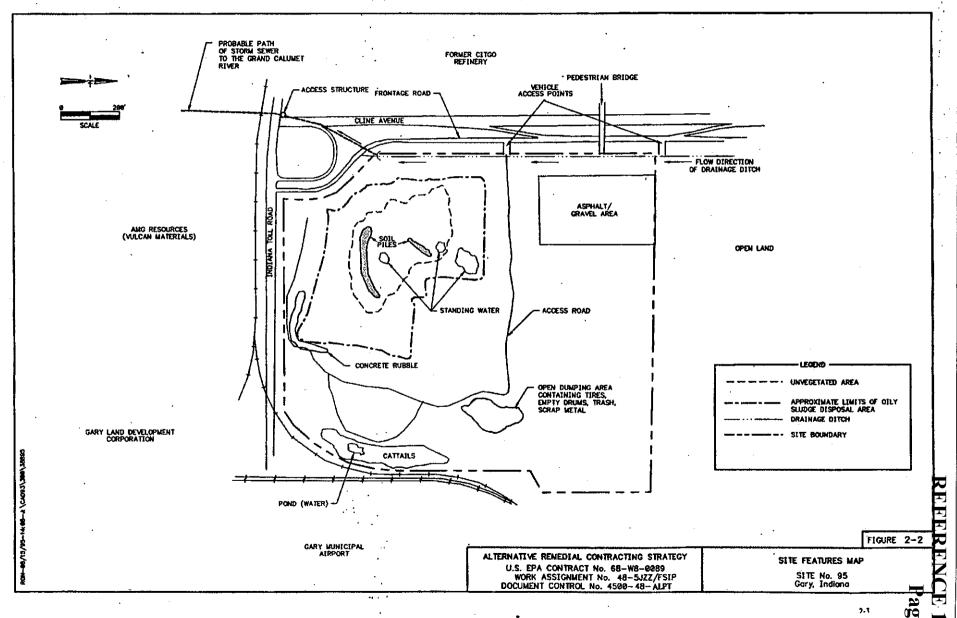
The site owner is Mr. Anthony Zaleski Jr. of Tony Zaleski and Associates Inc., of Highland, Indiana. Prior owners of the site include Cities Service Company (CITGO) of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Lake Material Service (address unknown). Mr. Zaleski bought the original parcels of land containing the disposal area from Cities Service Company in 1974. In 1976, Mr. Zaleski bought two additional parcels located immediately north of the original parcels, bringing his total ownership to 141 acres. The Indiana Tollway Authority later acquired approximately 15 acres on the southern border of the site area as a right of way for an access road to the Indiana Tollway. This brought Mr. Zaleski's total ownership to 126 acres.

Cities Service Company allegedly used a tar pit and a caustic pit on site for waste disposal. The contents of the caustic pit were allegedly removed from the site prior to 1974. However, the contents of the tar pit (oily waste and sludge from petroleum refining tank bottoms) were mixed with soil and either deposited in piles or land-spread over a 7 acre disposal area on the site. According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification

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135 ze 8 Form, the site was used to study the effectiveness of biodegradation as a means of managing oily waste (Reference 4).

During the site reconnaissance inspection by WESTON, Mr. Zaleski stated that upon his purchase of the site area in 1974, the site configuration consisted of stockpiles of oily waste/contaminated soil which had been placed around the perimeter of the disposal area, forming a ponded area toward the center of the disposal area. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, Mr. Zaleski began to bulldoze these stockpiles, and to grade the entire disposal area. According to Mr. Zaleski, the site was periodically landfarmed after grading of the disposal area had been completed. Landfarming involved disking/aeration of the soil and seeding on the disposal area surface. At the present time, the disposal area is evenly graded with the exception of several piles of oily waste/contaminated soil located near the northern and southern edges of the disposal area. Grass and scrub vegetation is present along the perimeter of the disposal area. However, the vegetation thins out toward the center of the disposal area, and is completely unvegetated in the center of the disposal area (Reference 5).

2.2 PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

An investigation was conducted by A-1 Disposal Company (A-1) in June 1982 for the Gary Municipal Airport Authority. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the extent of contamination of the on-site disposal of oily waste and sludge. A-1 collected soil samples from seven subsurface soil borings at the site (Reference 6). Chemical analyses of these soil samples indicated the presence of semivolatile organic compounds including methylnaphthalenes, phenanthrene, pyrene, and chrysene. In addition, low concentrations (<0.2 mg/L) of inorganic compounds such as chromium, zinc, lead, and cyanide were detected in the subsurface soil samples (Reference 6). However, the location at which the contamination was detected could not be determined from the available file information.

On 31 October 1984, E&E conducted a site inspection and collected two on-site soil samples. One sample (S1) was collected east of an area of standing water (ponded area) on site, and the second sample (S2) was collected approximately 100 feet north of the site access road (Reference 3). According to the E&E SI report, soil sample S2 was intended to be a potential background soil sample for the site (Reference 3). The key analytical findings of soil sampling are presented in Table 2-1.

2.3 SITE RECONNAISSANCE INSPECTION

On 10 July 1995, Messrs. Kevin Kumrow and Doug Ogilvie of WESTON conducted a reconnaissance inspection of the site. WESTON interviewed Mr. Anthony Zaleski, the site owner, prior to performing the site reconnaissance inspection. Mr. Zaleski did not accompany WESTON during the site reconnaissance inspection. During the site reconnaissance, the approximate locations of waste disposal at the site, sample locations, and the probable point of entry (PPE) for the surface water migration pathway were located.

At the time of the site reconnaissance inspection, several piles of oily sludge/contaminated soils were present near the northern and southern portions of the disposal area. The perimeter of the disposal area was partially vegetated with prairie grasses and scrub trees. The central portion of the site was completely unvegetated. Soil in the disposal area was discolored and was mixed with slag material in some areas. The following observations were made during the reconnaissance inspection:

- The site is partially fenced, with no other security measures present at the site. A fence exists along the southern border of the site which apparently was erected by the Indiana Toll Authority in conjunction with an access road to the Indiana Tollway. Gates are also in existence for the two vehicular access points along the western border of the site.
- No workers are present at the site, with the exception of a landscaping firm which occasionally deposits grass clippings on the site area.
- No residences are located on the site.

Table 2-1

Key Analytical Findings of Soil Sampling Site No. 95 Gary, Indiana

| Sample ID | Sampling Location | Depth (ft) | Unit | Compound | Sample Concentration | Background Concentration ^t | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--------------|----------|---------|
| S 1 | East of ponded area | 0 - 2 | μg/kg | Fluoranthene | 48,000 | 11,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | and north of concrete rubble piles, from an | | μg/kg | Benzo(b)fluoranthene | 71,000 | 19,000 J | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | area where sludges had | | μg/kg | Chrysene | 200,000 | 48,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | been deposited. | | μg/kg | 2-Methylnaphthalene | 67,000 | <13,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | μg/kg | Pyrene | 160,000 | 44,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | μg/kg | Xylene | 149 | <6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | μg/kg | Fluorene | 25,000 J | <13,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | μg/kg | Acenaphthene | 23,000 J | <13,300 |
| } | | | mg/kg | Arsenic | 4.5 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | mg/kg | Метсигу | 0.26 | <0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

J - Estimated value.

¹ Soil sample S2, which was collected north of the site across road during the SI.

- The Grand Calumet river is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the site.
- An unnamed drainage ditch was observed along the western edge of the site. This drainage ditch enters a culvert near the southern border of the site and is piped underground to the southwest under Cline Avenue as shown in Figure 2-2. This pipe discharges into an access structure located near the northwest corner of the Cline Avenue/Gary Avenue interchange. This determination was made by looking at the angle of the storm sewer pipe in the culvert at the ditch entrance and the angle of the storm sewer pipes inside the access structure near the northwest corner of the Cline Avenue overpass at Gary Avenue. Based on the direction of the storm sewer pipes inside the access structure, flow apparently runs south to an outfall on the Grand Calumet River.
- The unnamed ditch along the western edge of the site contained stagnant water with an oil-like sheen on its surface near the entrance to the culvert.
- The extreme southern portion of the site was acquired by the Indiana Toll authority, which constructed an Indiana Toll road entrance/exit ramp on the property. No culverts were observed to pass underneath this access ramp.
- The site is bordered to the east by railroad tracks of EJ&E Railroad. No culverts were observed to pass underneath the EJ&E railroad along the eastern portion of the site.
- Tracks from a recreational vehicle (Dirt bike or ATV) were observed on the northern portion of the site.
- Conservation Chemical Corporation, a current CERCLIS site, borders the site to the northeast.
- Vulcan Materials Company and Gary Land Development Corporation, both current CERCLIS sites, are located due south of the site and south of the Indiana Toll Authority's access ramp. An outfall associated with Vulcan Materials is located upstream of the PPE for Site No. 95.
- A pedestrian bridge connects the site to a former Cities Service Company refinery located on the west side of Cline Avenue.
- Piles of soil mixed with oily waste were observed near the north and south edges of the unvegetated area.
- Piles of concrete demolition debris and occasional piles of tires are present near the south and southeast portions of the disposal area.

- Piles of general refuse including scrap iron, shingles, and other rubbish were noted on the eastern portion of the site.
- Three areas of standing water were noted on the disposal area to the northeast, north and south portions of the disposal area.
- The disposal area did not have an engineered cover. No leachate collection systems or runoff management systems were in evidence at the disposal area.

The photographs from the reconnaissance inspection are provided in Appendix B.

SECTION 3

JUSTIFICATION FOR ADDITIONAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the approved work plan for Focused Site Inspection Prioritization (FSIP), WESTON prepared a preliminary HRS score for the site. A preliminary HRS score was developed using the PRESCORE software program (Version 3.0). This section outlines the existing information concerning sources at the site and potential migration pathways and presents the rationale for collecting additional samples. The data gaps are summarized in Table 3-1. The source could not be characterized based on existing information due to an insufficient number of waste characterization soil samples. Therefore, a potential HRS score was developed utilizing the existing information, information collected during the site reconnaissance inspection, and assumptions identified in Table 3-1.

3.1 SOURCE

The areal extent formerly used for land-spreading sludge and tank bottoms is approximately seven acres. The source was classified as contaminated soil for HRS scoring purposes. The preliminary HRS score assumed that contaminants found in one on-site soil sample collected during the SI was present at similar concentrations throughout the disposal area.

3.2 MIGRATION PATHWAYS

3.2.1 Groundwater

No engineered systems for containment (e.g., liners, leachate collection systems, or final cover systems) have been installed at the site. In addition, the depth to groundwater given from the soil borings performed by A-1 Disposal Corporation indicates that the water table is very shallow in the disposal area, ranging from 2 to 6 feet. Based on this information, a release of contaminants to groundwater on site is considered likely.

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Table 3-1

Identification of Data Gaps Site No. 95 Gary, Indiana

| Pathways | Data Gaps | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Source | The areal extent of the source can not be determined based on one soil sample collected during the SI. Furthermore, the background soil sample collected during the SI by E&E is not a true background sample because of high levels of PAHs in the sample. Therefore, further soil sampling is necessary to determine area extent of soil contamination. | | | | |
| Groundwater | Targets within a 4-mile radius of the site are limited to nine residences; due to limited targets, no groundwater sampling is proposed. | | | | |
| Surface water | The primary pathway of concern is surface water, and this pathway was not evaluated during the SI. Therefore, sediment sampling is necessary in order to determine if the Grand Calumet River has been impacted by site operations. | | | | |
| Soil exposure | There is no resident population on the site. However, the soil sampling for source will characterize this pathway. | | | | |
| Air | There are no records of air contamination, therefore no air samples will be collected during this investigation. | | | | |

The unconsolidated aquifer system in Lake County is composed of three heterogeneous sand and gravel aquifers designated the Calumet, Valparaiso, and Kankakee aquifers. The Kankakee Aquifer is hydraulically connected to and partially recharged by the Valparaiso Aquifer on the north. There are other isolated minor aquifers in the heterogeneous glacial materials capable of providing supplies for small industries or farms. These small aquifers have neither the lateral extent nor the production capability of the three major aquifers (Reference 7). Based on maps illustrating approximate aquifer boundaries, the site may overlie the Calumet Aquifer. However, due to its shallow depth and susceptibility to contamination, the Calumet Aquifer is no longer a significant source of drinking water within the 4-mile Target Distance Limit (TDL) for the site (References 8 through 16).

Two bedrock aquifer systems also exist in Lake County. The shallow bedrock system is composed of Silurian and Devonian limestone, dolomite, and shale. The depth to this system ranges between 15 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the Kankakee Outwash Plain to 270 feet bgs in the Valparaiso Moraine (Reference 7). The shallow bedrock aquifer is not a significant source of drinking water within the 4-mile TDL for the site (References 8 through 16). A deep bedrock aquifer system is also present in four sandstone units (Mount Simon, lower Eau Claire, Galesville, and St. Peter formations) at depths exceeding 1,400 feet bgs. Due to its significant depth and the high mineral content of the water, the deep bedrock aquifer system is not utilized for drinking water supplies (Reference 7).

Area well logs indicate that surficial deposits in the immediate vicinity of the site are predominantly sand, to a depth of 30 to 40 feet bgs. A clay formation (greater than 90 feet thick in some areas) and limestone bedrock are present underneath the sand deposits (Reference 17).

All municipal water systems within the 4-mile TDL obtain 100 percent of their water supplies from surface intakes in Lake Michigan(References 8 through 16). Based on the 4-mile radius site radius map, there are no private residential wells within 3 miles of the site. An estimated nine (9) residences within a 3- to 4-mile radius of the site are apparently

located outside municipal water distribution system boundaries and therefore may rely on private wells for drinking water supplies (References 8 through 16).

3.2.2 Surface Water

The disposal area has been graded level, and appears to be poorly drained as evidenced by several areas of standing water present on the site. An intermittent drainage ditch located along the western edge of the site is the most probable pathway for migration of contaminants off site via overland flow. This drainage ditch flows into a storm sewer system that apparently empties into the Grand Calumet River approximately 1,500 feet south of the site. However, since a search for the plans for this sewer system by WESTON were unsuccessful, the PPE could not be verified. The HRS score developed for Site No. 95 by WESTON assumed that the apparent PPE into the Grand Calumet River is correct. An attempt to verify the PPE using a dye test will be made prior to sampling as explained in Section 4.

Because of variable flow direction in the Indiana Harbor Canal and man-made alteration of the natural flow direction of the Little Calumet River, overland flow from the site that enters the Grand Calumet River may travel along one of three pathways:

- <u>Pathway 1</u>: West along the Grand Calumet to its confluence with the Indiana Harbor Canal, north along the canal to its confluence with Lake Michigan, and into the lake.
- Pathway 2: West along the Grand Calumet to its confluence with the Little Calumet River (in Illinois) and west along the Little Calumet toward the Cal-Sag Channel.
- Pathway 3: West along the Grand Calumet to its confluence with the Little Calumet, north along the Little Calumet to its confluence with Lake Michigan, and into the lake.

Based on evaluation of target information for each pathway, the surface water pathway score was highest for Pathway 1. Pathway 1 was therefore used to calculate the preliminary overall site score.

Targets present along Pathway 1 include drinking water intakes, wetlands, and sensitive environments. Table 3-2 lists drinking water intakes within the TDL, including distance downstream from the site and estimated populations served (References 8 through 16). Approximately 5.1 miles of HRS-usable wetlands frontage (including the on-site wetlands) exist along Pathway 1 and within the TDL (Reference 18). At least three state endangered species (Great Egret, Black Tern, and Marsh Wren) exist at the Grand Calumet River Tern Site, approximately 2.3 miles downstream from the PPE (Reference 19).

3.2.3 Soil Exposure

The site is unfenced with the exception of the southern site border. There are gates at two points along the Cline Avenue Frontage road which permit vehicular access to the site (Reference 5). There are no residences located on the site, and no workers are regularly present on the site (Reference 2). An estimated 12,060 individuals reside within a 1-mile radius of the site (Reference 20) as shown in Table 3-3. There is no evidence that terrestrial sensitive environments are located on the site(Reference 19).

3.2.4 <u>Air</u>

No air emissions containment systems (e.g., final cover systems or gas collection systems) have been installed at the site (Reference 3). An estimated 130,852 individuals reside within the 4-mile TDL as shown in Table 3-3. Several endangered or threatened species exist within the TDL (Reference 19).

Table 3-2

Populations Utilizing Surface Water Intakes Within 15 Miles Downstream from the Site Site No. 95 Gary, Indiana

| Intake | Distance Downstream from Site (miles) | Communities Served | Total Population Served |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Amoco Oil | 10 | Whiting | 5,155 |
| East Chicago | 9 | East Chicago | 33,723 |
| Hammond | 11.2 | Hammond, Lansing ² , Munster, Black Oak Township ³ , Dyer, Chicago Heights ² , Thornton ² , Glenwood ² , Highland, Calumet City ² | 249,594 |
| | Total Po | pulation | 288,472 |

¹ The City of Hammond operated two intakes, both of which are located approximately equal distances downstream from the site and pump approximately equal quantities of water annually.

² Municipality is located in Illinois.

³ The Black Oak Township water distribution system is operated by the Peoples Water Company.

Table 3-3

Resident Populations Within a 4-Mile Radius
Site No. 95

Gary, Indiana

| Radius (miles) | Resident Population |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 0 - 1/4 | 1,728 |
| 14 - 1/2 | 2,110 |
| 1/2 - 1 | 8,222 |
| 1 - 2 | 26,232 |
| 2 - 3 | 39,996 |
| 3 - 4 | 52,564 |
| Total | 130,852 |

3.3 PRELIMINARY HRS SCORE

Based on existing information and a hypothetical observed release to sediments in the Grand Calumet River, the preliminary overall HRS score for Site No. 95 is 50.18. The HRS scoring summary sheet is contained in Appendix C. Based on the potential scenario evaluated above and the resulting site score exceeding 28.5, field sampling is necessary at the site.

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3-8

SECTION 4 PROPOSED SAMPLING PLAN

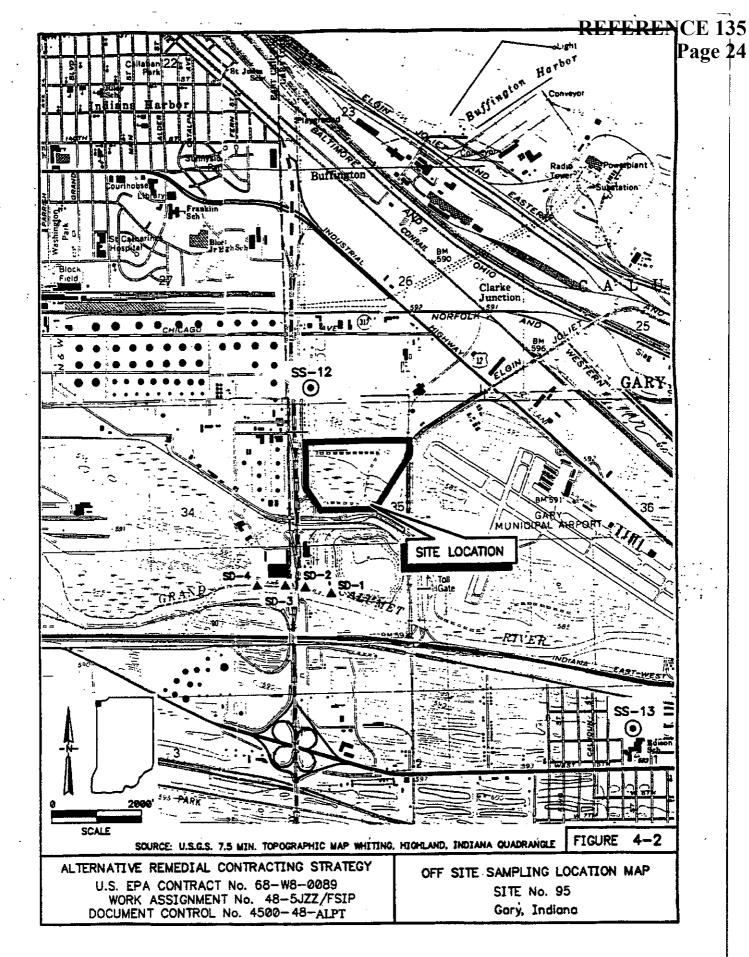
The sampling plan recommendations presented in this section are based upon the existing information and data gaps identified in Table 3-1. During the reconnaissance inspection, it was observed that the drainage ditch adjacent to the site discharged into a culvert with underground storm sewer lines. Based on visual inspection of the storm sewer lines, the apparent PPE to the Grand Calumet River was determined. However, prior to collecting any sediment samples from the Grand Calumet River, the PPE needs to be verified. The PPE can be verified by two means by obtaining and evaluating engineering drawings for the storm sewer lines, or by performing a dye test. WESTON is currently attempting to locate the appropriate engineering drawings. If these drawings cannot be located prior to sampling, WESTON proposes to perform a dye test. The dye test will be done using a biogdegradable dye which will be flushed through the storm sewers to determine the PPE in Grand Calumet River. The use of a dye test may require a permit to discharge into the Grand Calumet River as well as procurement of a subcontractor to supply water to conduct the dye test.

4.1 SOIL/WASTE

The purpose of soil sampling will be to characterize the on-site source and to attribute contaminants to the site source. The proposed on-site and off-site soil sampling locations are provided in Figures 4-1 and 4-2, respectively. In order to characterize the source, soil samples will be collected from the oil-mixed soils from the area of disposal. A total of two composite soil samples (SS1 and SS2) will be collected at a depth of 0 to 2 feet from the oil/soil-mixed stockpiles observed at the site during the site reconnaissance inspection. Samples from discrete locations SS1-A, SS1-B, SS1-C; SS2-A, SS2-B, SS2-C; will be combined and homogenized to result in two single composite samples (SS1 and SS2) for all analyses except VOC analysis. For VOC analysis, an approximate equal portion of soil will be collected from each discrete soil sampling location and placed into the sampling jar to

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minimize volatilization. In addition to the collection of composite soil samples, three grab soil samples (SS3 to SS5) will be collected from the area where soil mixed with oily waste was disposed. This sample will be used to determine the area of the contaminated soil source. An additional three grab samples (SS6 to SS8) will be obtained from the open dumping area. These samples will be used to characterize the potential open dumping area source. Four grab soil samples (SS9 to SS12) will be collected from the intermittent drainage ditch located along the western portion of the site. Soil sample SS9 will be collected near the culvert at the southern end of the site. Soil samples SS10 and SS11 will be collected at distances of 250 feet and 500 feet, respectively. These two soil samples will be collected in order to determine if the drainage ditch has been impacted by separate portions of the site. Soil sample SS12 will be collected as a potential upgradient soil sample for the samples collected in the ditch. All soil samples will be collected at a depth of less than 2 feet.

The sample for VOC analysis will be transferred into the sample bottle prior to any mixing. Following collection of soil samples for VOC analysis, samples for other analyses will be transferred into a mixing bowl and homogenized. Following homogenization, the samples will be transferred into sample bottles.

The potential background soil sample SS13, as shown in Figure 4-2, will be collected from the Edison School, located approximately 1.5 miles from the site. According to the USDA Soil Survey for Lake County (Reference 20), soil from the Edison School and the site in question both belong to the Oakville-Tawas association. The background soil sample will be taken at a depth of less than 2 feet. This background soil sample will be used to evaluate results of samples SS1 through SS8.

4.2 GROUNDWATER

Since most populations within the 4-mile target distance limit receive their drinking water from surface water intakes in Lake Michigan, no groundwater samples will be collected during the FSIP sampling.

4.3 SEDIMENT

Prior to the collection of sediment samples a dye test is necessary in order to verify the PPE as explained previously. The purpose of sediment sampling will be to determine if contaminants have migrated from the site area into the surface water pathway. The proposed sediment samples are provided in Figure 4-2. Sediment sample SD1 will be collected in the Grand Calumet River immediately downstream of the Gary Land Development Landfill, west of the railroad tracks. Sediment sample SD2 will be collected downstream of the Vulcan Materials outfall. Sediment samples SD1 and SD2 will be used to determine impact on the Grand Calumet River from the Gary Land Development Site and Vulcan Materials. Based on analytical results of SD1 and SD2, an appropriate upgradient sample will be selected for attribution purposes. Sediment sample SD3 will be collected from the area where the storm sewer discharge from the site enters the Grand Calumet River and sediment sample SD4 will be collected downstream of the storm sewer discharge point.

4.4 AIR

No quantitative air samples will be collected during the field sampling activities. Air monitoring will be conducted for health and safety purposes only during sampling at the site. Portable field instruments will be used for this purpose.

4.5 QUALITY CONTROL SAMPLES

All sampling procedures will be followed as specified in the approved QAPP (Reference 21). Table 4-1 is the proposed sampling matrix for the site.

4.6 ANALYTICALREQUIREMENTS

The samples will be analyzed by selected laboratories approved under the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). All soil and sediment samples collected are expected to be low-hazard and low concentration environmental samples (i.e., low-concentration RAS sample protocol). If a decision is made in the field to collect a high-concentration sample, medium to high-concentration RAS protocol will be used. In this event, the WESTON Field Team Leader will contact the WESTON Sample Management Coordinator who will in turn reserve space through the U.S. EPA SMO. All samples sent to CLP laboratories will follow the protocol for standard sample shipment, as specified in the approved QAPP (Reference 22).

4.7 INVESTIGATIVE DERIVED WASTE

The investigation derived waste (IDW) will include personnel protective clothing (PPE), solid waste (labels, cardboard, tape, etc.) and decontamination liquids. Prior to site mobilization, WESTON will obtain permission to either dispose of or store the IDW at the site. In case the site owner does not permit IDW disposal or storage at the site, the U.S. EPA will be informed and the field sampling will be postponed until a resolution is made by the U.S. EPA. The decontamination water will be deposited on-site in a low area (e.g. depression) or in the suspected area of contamination, unless isopropanol is used during the decontamination process. The PPE and solid waste will either be disposed of in an on-site dumpster, if available, or in a dumpster identified by the site owner.

Table 4-1

Sample Matrix Site No. 95 Hammond, Indiana

| Media | Investigative | Duplicate | Total |
|----------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| Soil | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Sediment | 4 | 1 | 5 |

If isopropanol is used during decontamination, the decontamination liquid will be containerized for future disposal. However, if the site owner will not permit IDW disposal at the site, WESTON will containerize the waste label and lock the containers, and leave it on-site for future disposal.

SECTION 5 WORK SUMMARY

The specific tasks to be conducted during the sampling site inspection are discussed in the following subsections.

5.1 SAMPLING SITE INSPECTION

The objective of the FSIP site inspection will be to collect soil/waste and sediment samples for analysis. Prior to sampling at the site, WESTON will contact the U.S. EPA Sample Management Office to reserve space with CLP laboratories for analytical services.

5.2 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The generic Health and Safety Plan will be appropriately modified for the proposed sampling at the site. Based on the background information collected to date, it is anticipated that sampling will not require any level of protection other than level D. However, the level of protection may be upgraded once the health and safety review by WESTON is completed, or if conditions during sampling warrant additional protection.

SECTION 6

REFERENCES

- Feeney, R., Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment United States Environmental Protection Agency, 27 August 1980.
- Daily, Don, Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment, Indiana State Board of Health, 19 April 1984.
- 3 Krueger, Ken, Potential Hazardous Waste Site Inspection Report, Ecology and Environment, Inc., 31 October 1984.
- Fellows, Mark, *Memorandum to Colleen Hart, U.S. EPA*, Ecology and Environment, Inc., 2 October 1991.
- 5 Approval for Site Reconnaissance Inspection from U.S. EPA, 23 July 1995.
- Shumaker, Richard D. Report of Findings for Property Investigation, Hoosier State Bank, A-1 Disposal Corporation, 20 August 1982.
- Hartke, E.J. et al, Environmental Geology of Lake and Porter Counties, Indiana, Indiana Geological Survey Special Report 11, 1975.
- Poortenga, Al, Lansing Water Department, telephone conversation with Daniel L. Briller, Roy.F. Weston, Inc. 9 July 1993.
- 9 Buczek, Kenneth, Gary-Hobart Water Corporation, letter to Dan Briller, Roy F. Weston Inc., 22 September 1994.
- Rosko, Jerry, Munster Water Department, telephone communication with Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc., 13 July 1993.
- Peoples Water Company, telephone communication with Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc. 9 July 1993.
- Proud, Dave, Dyer Water Department, telephone communication with Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc., 29 August 1994.
- Foster, Douglas, Chicago Heights Water Department, telephone communication with Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc. 9 July 1993.
- Denhartog, Peter, Thornton Public Works Department, letter to Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc., 21 June 1994.

- Mcknight, Kurt, Highland Water Department, telephone communication with Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc., 9 July 1993.
- Bonic, Dennis, Calumet City Water department, letter to Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc., June 1994.
- 17 USGS well logs, Gary, Indiana area.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Wetlands Inventory Maps--Highland, Whiting, Lake Calumet, Calumet City, and Blue Island quadrangles, 1981.
- Hellmich, Ronald P., Indiana Department of Natural resources, letter to Daniel L. Briller, Roy F. Weston, Inc., 3 November 1994.
- Persinger, Ival D. July 1972. Soil Survey of Lake County, Indiana. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.
- 21 Roy F. Weston, Inc. October 1991. Quality Assurance Project Plan for Superfund Site Assessments.



REFERENCE 135
Page 33

. WINDSHIELD SURVEY X YES ___NO EPA ID# IND980500151 Original Company Name: Site #95 Revised Company Name: Alias Names: Address: Cline Ave. & Gary Ave. Corrected X Gary, IN 46406 Lake Landfill Generator Treatment, Storage, Disposal (TSD) Transporter X Other: Open Dump PRIORITY ASSESSMENT: HIGH X MEDIUM ___ LOW ___ NO FURTHER ACTION (NONE) CLASS: ____I-STATE LEAD X II-REM/FIT LEAD State Accompanies III-REM/FIT LEAD IV OTHER: Limited on-site FIT State Involvement State Priority Assessment Justification: No analysis of the waste which was spread over this site is available. Due to the proximity to the Grand Calumet River and the amount of material involved, the State would like to have the material sampled and analyzed. State Comments Re: PA X SI Follow-up SI RPS The sludge should be sampled. The entire site should be inspected to determine if any pits still containing waste exist. STATE INVOLVEMENT REVIEW DOCUMENTS: COMPLETE DOCUMENTS: Preliminary Assessments X Preliminary Assessments X Site Inspection Site Inspection Follow-up Site Inspection
Personsible Party Search Follow-up Site Inspection
Responsible Party Search Responsible Party Search Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Hazard Ranking System (HRS)

Prepared by: Don Daily Phone: (317)633-0196 Date: 4/9/84

| €FP Δ | INTIAL HAZARI PRELIMINARY / SITE INFORMATI | ASSES | SMENT | | | CATION SITE NUMBER 098050015 | 1 |
|--|--|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION | | | | | *** | <u> </u> | |
| Q1 SITE NAME :Legar common or descriptive name of site) | (| D2 STREE | ROUTE NO . OF | SPECIFIC LOCATION | IDENTIFIER | | |
| Site #95 | | Cli | ne Ave. 8 | & Gary Ave | • | | _ |
| 03 CITY | | 34 STATE | 05 ZIP CODE | DE COUNTY | | D7 COUNTY CODE | 08 CONG DIST |
| Gary | | IN | 46406 | Lake | | 89 | _1 |
| 09 COORDINATES LATITUDE LONG | | | | | | | |
| 41°37'00" | <u> ' 4 Ω''</u> | | | | P-A | | |
| North from I-94 on Cline Ave. to | Gary Ave. | exit | • | | | | |
| III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES | | | | | | | |
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| Anthony Zaleski, Ted Peters | | | | Realty, 62 | O W. Chi | icago Ave | · |
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| uy Gi T | | SIAIE | Dr CODE | () | HUMBER | · . | |
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| | OCAL HÉALTH OFFIC | | | | (Specify) | 2 | |
| _ | ACTOR NAME(S): _ | | | | (abecky) | · | |
| 02 SITE STATUS Check one | 03 YEARS OF OPERA | TION | 1 10- | • • | | • | 71 |
| ☐ A ACTIVE · 聚 B INACTIVE □ C. UNKNOWN | - BE | CHINING YE | 1 197 | G YEAR | □ UNKNOW | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| Oily Waste/Sludge (Tank bottoms | 5) | | | | | | |
| Groundwater (Environment/Popula Surface Water (Environment/Popula | ation) | | | , | | | |
| V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT | | | | * | | | |
| O1 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one if high or madure a chacked, on A. HIGH (Inspection required provestly) (Inspection required.) | C. LOW Propert on time a | | C D. NOR | | | iban korin) | - |
| VL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM | | | | | | | |
| 01 CONTACT | 02 OF (Agency-Organiza) | SC(7) | | | | 03 TELEPHONE | |
| George Oliver 204/16/04 | Indiana S | | | | | (317) 633 | -0213 |
| O4 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT | 05 AGENCY | 1 | NIZATION | (317) 63 | | 08 DATE 4 /19 | :84 |
| Don Daily | LPC | IS | ВН | 1317) 03 | -UT 70 | MONTH DAY | YEAR |
| EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81) | | | | | | | |

| SEPA | | FU | TENTIAL HAZAF PRELIMINARY | OI STATE OF SITE NUMBER IN D980500151 | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | PART 2 - WASTE | INFORMATION | TIV IDARO | L IN 1D980500151 | |
| | ES, QUANTITIES, AN | | | | | | · |
| A SOLID B POWDER FI | ES (Check at that apply) E SLURRY NES F LIQUID G GAS | Musi I | s of waste quantities on independent) | 03 WASTE CHARACT A TOXIC B CORRC C RADIO D PERSIS | ACTIVE _ G FLAMM | LE _ I HIGHLY NOUS _ J EXPLO: NABLE _ K REACT BLE _ L INCOM | SIVE IVE PATIBLE |
| _ D OTHER | (Specify) | NO OF DRUMS | 000 | • | | M NOTA | PPLICABLE |
| H. WASTE TYPE | | | | <u> </u> | ······································ | | |
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| SLU | · | | | | 1 | | |
| OLW | UIL: *ASTE | | 46.000 | gallons | (Tank bott | oms) | |
| SOL | SOLVENTS | | | | | | |
| PSD | PESTICIDES | | | | | | |
| OCC | DTHER ORGANIC CH | EMICALS | | | | | |
| юс | INORGANIC CHEMIC | ALS | | | | | |
| ACD | ACIOS | | | | | | |
| BAS | BASES | | | | | | |
| MES | HEAVY METALS | | | | | | |
| V. HAZARDOUS | SUBSTANCES IS A | oendix for most treave | INTO CRED CAS NUMBERS | | | • | |
| 1 CATEGORY 1 | 02 SUBSTANCE NA | ME | 03 CAS NUMBER | 04 STORAGE DIS | POSAL METHOD | 05 CONCENTRATION | 06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION |
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EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION

OF STATE OF STE NUMBER

THE DOORS OF STATE OF S

| PART 3 DESCRIPTION OF H | AZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENT | s | 1480200121 |
|--|--|-------------|------------|
| I. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS | | | · |
| 01 Z A GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED | 02 TOBSERVED (DATE) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | & POTENTIAL | I ALLEGED |
| roundwater is very shallow in this | area. | | |
| 01 ÅB SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED | 02 T OBSERVED (DATE) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | Ž POTENTIAL | C ALLEGED |
| unoff probably enters the Grand Ca | lumet River. | | |
| 01 D.C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED | 02 T OBSERVED (DATE) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | T POTENTIAL | C ALLEGED |
| 01 % D FIRE-EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED Clammability of waste unknown. | 02 T OBSERVED (DAYE | X POTENTIAL | ⊒ ALLEGED |
| 01 T. E. DIRECT CONTACT 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED | 02 TOBSERVED (DATE) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | _ POTENTIAL | C ALLEGED |
| 01 % F CONTAMINATION OF SOIL 30 OR AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED. (Acres, | 02 T OBSERVED (DATE) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | _ POTENTIAL | ALLEGED |
| aste was spread over approximately | ou acres. | | |
| DT XG. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION US POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: | 02 C OBSERVED (DATE) | Z POTENTIAL | E ALLEGED |
| ee A. | | | |
| D1H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY D3 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: | 02 TOBSERVED (DATE:) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | C POTENTIAL | ☐ ALLEGEO |
| | | | |
| D1 21 POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY D3 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED. | 02 _ OBSERVED(DATE:) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | © POTENTIAL | C ALLEGED |
| | | | |

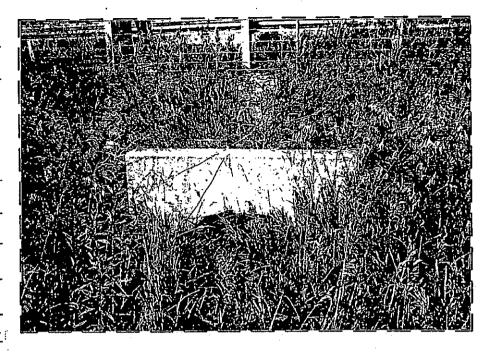
EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

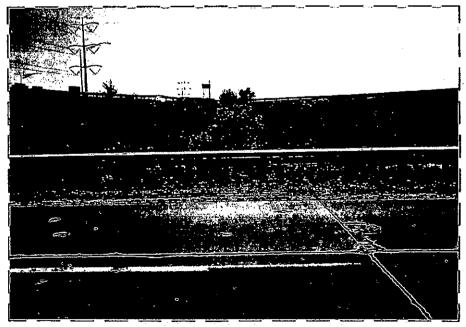
| | POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT | | L IDENTIFICATION | | |
|--|---|--|---|-------------|--|
| | | | 01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER TN D980500151 | | |
| ŞEPA , | | AT 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS | | D980500151 | |
| | NS AND INCIDENTS (Continued) | | | | |
| | | 02 C OBSERVED (DATE) | A POTENTIAL | □ ALLEGED | |
| 01 X J. DAMAGE TO FLORA 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | • | or a continue four a | | <u>-</u> : | |
| See B. | | | | | |
| | | | IX POTENTIAL | □ ALLEGED | |
| 01 V K DAMAGE TO FAUND 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | | 02 C OBSERVED (DATE) | M-POTERTIAL | C ALLIGED | |
| See B. | | | | Ì | |
| 01 C L CONTAMINATION O 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | F FOOD CHAIN | 02 TOBSERVED (DATE:) | □ POTENTIAL | C ALLEGED | |
| | | | □ POTENTIAL | CALLEGED | |
| 01 C M. UNSTABLE CONTA | INMENT OF WASTES | 02 I OBSERVED (DATE1 | C POIERING | ∴ ALLEGED | |
| 03 POPULATION POTENTIAL | LLY AFFECTED: | 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | | | |
| D1 E N DAMAGE TO OFFS | ITE PROPERTY | 02 TOBSERVED (DATE) | C POTENTIAL | C ALLEGED | |
| 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION | N | | | | |
| D1 _ O CONTAMINATION C 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIO | OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs N | 02 TOBSERVED (DATE) | I POTENTIAL | ☐ ALLEGED | |
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| 01 T P ILLEGAL UNAUTHO 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIO | | 02 I OBSERVED (DATE) | ☐ POTENTIAL | I ALLEGED | |
| | | | | • | |
| 05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS | | | | | |
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| NI. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: | | | | | |
| IV. COMMENTS | | | | | |
| Company The | contents of the caus | is site contained wastes fr stic pit were reportedly re spread over the site and m | moveu. | ine car bre | |
| | ATION (Cre specific references, e.g. sizes lies | | | | |
| . V. SOURCES OF INFORM | IA I JUNE ICAR BORCING HIPPANACOS, IF () SCRIP SPR) | | | | |

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

Richard Cleaton & Bruce Palin, ISBH staff. EPA Erris file.

SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 14:35 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: Fast WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): _____ DESCRIPTION: Culvert on West side Of Frontage Road across From the site is SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: INO 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 14:40 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: West WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Area West of Colvert in the above photo .

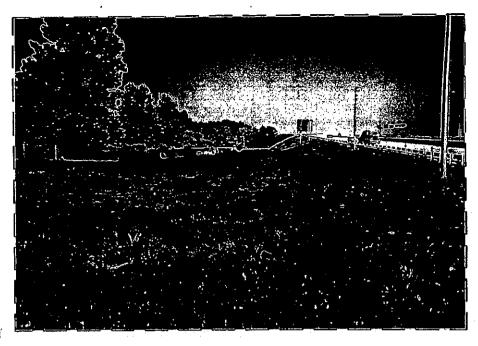








SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 9805 00151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 14:15 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: Fast WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNDY, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Southern Site boundary SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: TN0980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 14:20 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: West WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Southern site boundary



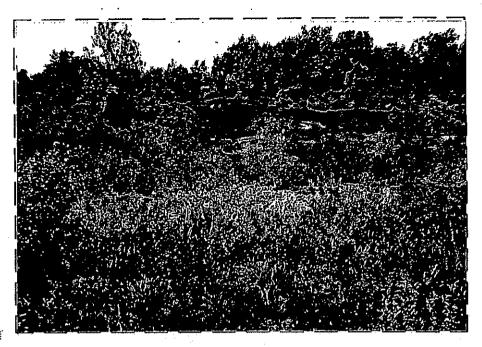


SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 9805 00 151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: (4:05 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumfow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Rubble piles on eastern and southeastern portion of the site SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 9805 00151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 14:10 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: North WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny; Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): _____ DESCRIPTION: Eastern Site boundary as Seen from Southeast corner of the site is

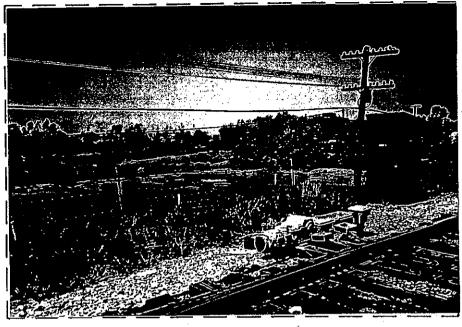




SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: INO 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 13:55 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: West WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): _____ DESCRIPTION: Standing water near Eastern boundary of the site SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 14:00 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: West WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): _____ DESCRIPTION: Disposal area as seen from eastern boundary









SITE NAME: Site No. 95

U.S. EPA ID: IND 9805 00151

DATE: 10 July 1995

TIME: 13:35

DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUMP, Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow

SAMPLE ID (if applicable):

DESCRIPTION: Eastern Site boundary

SITE NAME: Site No. 95

U.S. EPA ID: IND980500151

DATE: 10 July 1995

TIME: 13:40

DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: West

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear

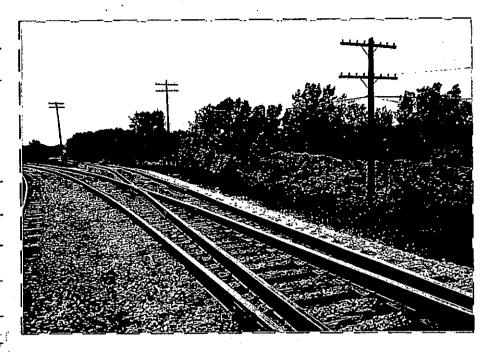
PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Keun Kumrow

SAMPLE ID (if applicable):

DESCRIPTION: Conservation Chemical Co.

Site with Site No. 95 in background

62992





SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 12:55 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South east WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Keuin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Un vegetated area SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 9805 00 151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 13:30

DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South east

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Keuin Kumrow

SAMPLE ID (if applicable):

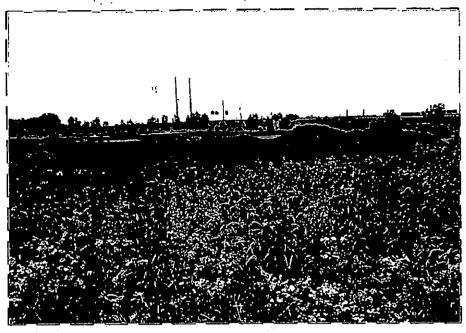
of disposal area.

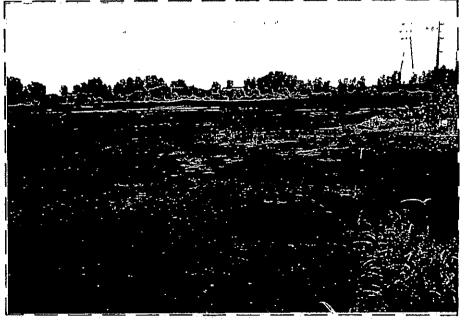
DESCRIPTION: Rubbish pile northeast



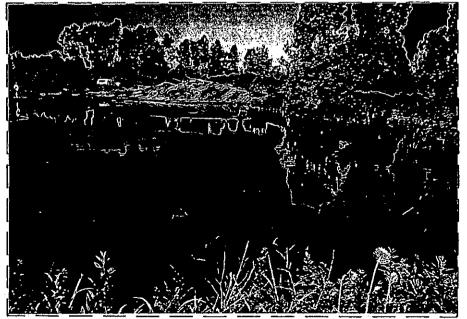


SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 12:45 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South west WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Contaminated soil piles SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 12:50 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Standing Water, south side of disposal area

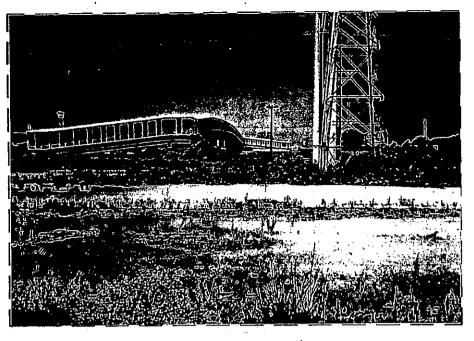








SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 12:15 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: West WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUMMY, Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): DESCRIPTION: Pedestrian Bridge extending OVET Cline Avenue SITE NAME: Site No. 95 U.S. EPA ID: IND 980500 151 DATE: 10 July 1995 TIME: 12:30 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: South WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny: Clear PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow SAMPLE ID (if applicable): _____ DESCRIPTION: Disposal area as seen from the North Side. 62992





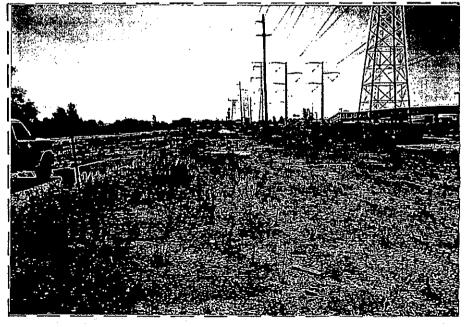
| SITE NAME: Site No. 95 |
|--|
| U.S. EPA ID: IND 9805 00151 |
| DATE: 10 July 1995 |
| TIME: 12:05 |
| DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: East |
| WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sumny, Clear |
| PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Keuin Kumrow |
| SAMPLE ID (if applicable): |
| percels 3 and 4, north of disposal area |
| SITE NAME: Site No. 95 |
| U.S. EPA ID: <u>IND 980500151</u> |
| DATE: 10 July 1995 |
| ПМЕ: 12:10 |
| DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH: East/South east |
| WEATHER CONDITIONS: Sunny; Clear |
| PHOTOGRAPHED BY: Kevin Kumrow |
| SAMPLE ID (if applicable): |
| DESCRIPTION: Slough north of |
| the disposal area. |

62992









PRE score **Summary Screen**

Site No. 95

IND980500151 File: SITE95HS.HRS Site Score: 50,18 PREscore Version 3.0 Likelyhood Waste Pathway Pathway of Release Characteristics Targets Score Ground Water 430 10 2.10E+00 0.11 **Drinking Water** 550 32 5.20E+00 1.11 Food Chain 320 2.00E+01 96.64 550 **Environmental** 550 320 5.02E+01 53.87 Surface Water Overland Flow 100.00 Resident 550 32 0.00E+00 0.00 Nearby 32 125 1.00E+01 0.48 Soil Exposure 0.48 390 18 8.42 Air 9.90E+01



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